

8 M X 0 6921 PASSAIC RIVER BASIN YANTECAW BROOK PASSAIC COUNTY NEW JERSEY

GREAT NOTCH RESERVOIR NJ 00244

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

> Great Notch Reservoir (NJ 00244). Passaic River Basin, Yantecaw Brook, Passaic County, New Jersey. Phase 1 Inspection Report.



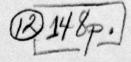
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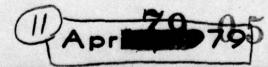
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DACW61-78-C-\$124

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARA

Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers Philadelphia, Pennsylvania





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18. KEY WORDS (Centinus on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Visual Inspection

Spillway National Dam Inspection Act report

Embankments Structural Analysis

Safety Great Notch Reservoir, N.J.

& ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse olds if necessary and identify by block number)

This report cites results of a technical investigation as to the dam's adequacy. The inspection and evaluation of the dam is as prescribed by the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. The technical investigation includes visual inspection, review of available design and construction records, and preliminary structural and hydraulic and hydrologic calculations, as applicable. An assessment of the dam's general condition is included in the report.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA. PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey 08621

1 5 MAY 1979

Dear Governor Byrne:

Inclosed is the Phase I Inspection Report for Great Notch Reservoir in Passaic County, New Jersey which has been prepared under authorization of the Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367. A brief assessment of the dam's condition is given in the front of the report.

Based on visual inspection, available records, calculations and past operational performance, Great Notch Reservoir Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in good overall condition. However, the spillway is considered seriously inadequate since 36 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would overtop the dam. The seriously inadequate spillway is assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening, and preliminary computations, there appears · to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineering studies and analyses should be performed to determine the dam's embankment and foundation condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage and installation of piezometers to facilitate seepage studies. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated within calendar year 1980. Make a topographic survey of the dam site and monument the results for use in future inspections.
- c. The following remedial actions should be completed within three months from the date of approval of this report:
 - (1) Remove the spillway flashboards.
 - (2) Relocate the chain link fence at the spillway.
- d. The following remedial actions and procedures should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Determine the source of seepage in the spillway channel and take remedial measures as needed.
 - (2) Investigate alternative methods of draining the reservoir.
 - (3) Operate all valves on a regular basis.
 - (4) Replace dislodged rocks on the embankment facing.
 - (5) Regularly inspect the dam and record all maintenance work.

A copy of the report is being furnished to Mr. Dirk C. Hofman, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the designated State Office contact for this program. Within five days of the date of this letter, a copy will also be sent to Congressman Joseph Minish of the Eleventh District. Under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the inspection report will be subject to release by this office, upon request, five days after the date of this letter.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the National Technical Information Services (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at a reasonable cost. Please allow four to six weeks from the date of this letter for NTIS to have copies of the report available.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

An important aspect of the Dam Safety Program will be the implementation of the recommendations made as a result of the inspection. We accordingly request that we be advised of proposed actions taken by the State to implement our recommendations.

Sincerely,

1 Incl As stated JAMES G. TON Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

Copies furnished:
Dirk C. Hofman, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection
P. O. Box CN029
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N. J. Dept. of Environmental Protection P. O. Box CNO29 Trenton, NJ 08625

GREAT NOTCH RESERVOIR DAM (NJ00302)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS

This dam was inspected on 2 and 20 December 1978 by Jenny-Leedshill Engineers under contract to the State of New Jersey. The State, under agreement with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, had this inspection performed in accordance with the National Dam Inspection Act. Public Law 92-367.

Great Notch Reservoir Dam, a high hazard potential structure, is judged to be in good overall condition. However, the spillway is considered seriously inadequate since 36 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) would overtop the dam. The seriously inadequate spillway is assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening, and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam would take place, significantly increasing the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam. To insure adequacy of the structure, the following actions, as a minimum, are recommended:

- a. The spillway's adequacy should be determined by a qualified professional consultant engaged by the owner using more sophisticated methods, procedures, and studies within six months from the date of approval of this report. Any remedial measures necessary to insure the adequacy of the spillway and to prevent overtopping should be initiated within calendar year 1980. In the interim, a detailed emergency operation plan and warning system, should be promptly developed. Also, during periods of unusually heavy precipitation, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided.
- b. Within six months from the date of approval of this report, engineerin studies and analyses should be performed to determine the dam's embankment and foundation condition and structural stability. This should include test borings to determine material properties relative to stability and seepage and installation of piezometers to facilitate seepage studies. Any remedial measures found necessary should be initiated within calendar year 1980. Make a topographic survey of the dam site and monument the results for use in future inspections.
- c. The following remedial actions should be completed within three months from the date of approval of this report:
 - (1) Remove the spillway flashboards.

- (2) Relocate the chain link fence at the spillway.
- d. The following remedial actions and procedures should be completed within six months from the date of approval of this report:
- (1) Determine the source of seepage in the spillway channel and take remedial measures as needed.
 - (2) Investigate alternative methods of draining the reservoir.
 - (3) Operate all valves on a regular basis.
 - (4) Replace dislodged rocks on the embankment facing.
 - (5) Regularly inspect the dam and record all maintenance work.

APPROVED

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

DATE: 11 May 1979



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS CUSTOM HOUSE-2 D & CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

1 1 APR 1979

Honorable Brendan T. Byrne Governor of New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey 08621

Dear Governor Byrne:

This is in reference to our ongoing National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams within the State of New Jersey. Great Notch Reservoir Dam (Federal I.D. No. 00244), a high hazard potential structure, has recently been inspected. The dam is owned by the Passaic Valley Water Commission and is located on Yanticau Brook in West Paterson, Passaic County.

Using Corps of Engineers screening criteria, it has been determined that the dam's spillway is seriously inadequate since approximately 41 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood would overtop the dam. The seriously inadequate spillway is assessed as an UNSAFE, non-emergency condition, until more detailed studies prove otherwise, or corrective measures are completed. The classification of UNSAFE applied to a dam because of a seriously inadequate spillway is not meant to indicate the same degree of emergency as would be associated with an UNSAFE classification applied for a structural deficiency. It does mean, however, that based on an initial screening and preliminary computations, there appears to be a serious deficiency in spillway capacity so that if a severe storm were to occur, overtopping and failure of the dam could take place, significantly increasing the hazard potential to loss of life downstream from the dam. As a result of this UNSAFE determination, it is recommended that the dam's owner take the following measures within 30 days of the date of this letter:

- a. Engage the services of a qualified professional consultant to more accurately determine the spillway adequacy by using more detailed and sophisticated hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, and to recommend any remedial measures required to prevent overtopping of the dam.
- b. Develop and initiate a detailed emergency operation plan and downstream warning system. Also, around-the-clock surveillance should be provided during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

NAPEN-D Honorable Brendan T. Byrne

A final report on this Phase I Inspection with a detailed analysis of the situation, will be forwarded to you within two months.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. TON

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

Cy Furn:
Dirk C. Hofman, Actg. Deputy Director
Division of Water Resources
N.J. Dept of Environmental Protection
P.O. Box CN029
Trenton, NJ 08625

John O'Dowd, Acting Chief Bureau of Flood Plain Management Division of Water Resources N.J. Dept of Environmental Protection P.O. Box CN029 Trenton, NJ 08625

LISAFE DAY NATIONAL PROCRAM OF INSPECTION OF DAYS

- a. NAME: Great Notch Reservoir b. ID NO.: MJ00244
- e. MAXIMUM IMPOUNDMENT CAPACITY: 640 ac. ft.

HEIGHT: 74 feet

- f. TYPE: Earthfill with congrete core
- h. DATE GOVERNOR NOTIFIED OF UNSAFE CONDITIONS: 11 Apr 79
- 1. URGENCY CATEGORY: UNSAFE, Non-Emergency
- Gov. notified of this condition by District Engineer's letter of 11 Apr 79
- n. REMEDIAL ACTIONS TAKEN:
 N.J.D.E.P. will notify
 dam's owner upon receipt of our letter
- o. REMARKS: Final report, to be issued within six weeks, will have WHITE cover.

- c. LOCATION State: New Jersey County: Passaic
- River or Stream: Yanticaw Brook
- OUNTER: Passaic Valley Water Commission
- COMPITION OF DAM RESULTING IN UNSAFE ASSESSMENT Preliminary report calculations indicate 417 of PM would overton the dam.
- DESCRIPTION OF DANGER INVOLVED:
 Overtopping and failure of the dam
 significantly increases hazard potential
 to loss of life and property downstream
 of dam.
- RECOMMINDATIONS GIVEN TO COVERNOR:
 Within 35 days of date of District Engineer
 letter the owner do the following:

 a. Ingage the services of a qualified professional consultant to more accurately
 determine the spillway adequacy by using more
 detailed and sophisticated hydrologic and
 hydraulic analyses, and to recommend any
 remedial measures required to prevent overtopping of the dam.
- operation plan and downstream warning system should be developed. Also, round-the-clock surveillance should be provided during periods of unusually heavy precipitation.

T. H. ZINF, Coordinator

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam:

Great Notch Reservoir, Fed. I.D.

No.NJ00244

State Located:

New Jersey

County Located:

Passaic

Stream:

Yantecaw Brook (Primarily off-stream

pumped storage)

Dates of Inspection: December 2 and 20, 1978

Brief Assessment of General Condition of Dam

The visual inspection of the dam indicated the embankment to be in good overall condition and without any critical signs of distress.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses indicate that the spillway, with flashboards in place as they presently are, is seriously inadequate because it can pass only about 35 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). If the flashboards were removed, the spillway could pass about 65 percent of the PMF and the spillway would thus be classified as inadequate, not seriously inadequate.

Minor seepage was noted below the spillway, and there are certain maintenance tasks that have been neglected. Most valves controlling the discharge through the outlet works have not been operated in many years and are thus in questionable operating condition. There is no emergency outlet and the reservoir can be drained only by releases into the owner's distribution system.

It is recommended that the spillway flashboards and downstream security fence be removed very soon. Other recommendations are of a less urgent nature and should be implemented in the near future. These include determination of the source of seepage in the spillway channel and taking remedial measures as needed, investigation of alternative methods of draining the reservoir, regular operation of all valves, removal of vegetation on the embankment, replacement of rock facing on the embankment, regular inspection of the dam, installation of survey monuments and piezometers on the downstream embankment to monitor phreatic surface.

More detailed and sophisticated hydraulic and hydrologic studies to more accurately determine the spillway capacity should be undertaken by the owner within 6 months. Remedial action, as a result of these studies, should be initiated within one year. In the interim, a warning and evacuation plan should be implemented to provide adequate warning to downstream residents. Also, surveillance of the dam should be provided during periods of heavy precipitation.

Frank L. Panuzio, P.E.
Project Manager

Robert J. Jenny, P.E.

Project Director

New Jersey License No. 9878

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- 2. Contour of Dam Site
- 3. Plan and Section of Gate House and Main Dam
- 4. Contour Map of Reservoir
- 5. Plan of Gate House and Location of Main Drain Pipes
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- 8. Plan and Cross Section of Spillway
- 9. Plan and Profiles of Pipelines and Core Wall

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GREAT NOTCH DAM View eastward from right abutment. (December 2, 1978)

PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

GREAT NOTCH RESERVOIR DAM Federal I.D. No. NJ 00244 New Jersey I.D. No. 153

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 General

a. Authority

The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, 1972, provides for the National Inventory and Inspection Program by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. This report has been prepared in accordance with this authority, through contract between the State of New Jersey and Jenny-Leedshill Engineers. The State of New Jersey has also entered into an agreement with the U. S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia, to have this work performed.

b. Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate the general structural integrity and hydraulic adequacy of the dam, and to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.2 Description of Project

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Great Notch Dam is an earthfill dam with a concrete core. The dam impounds a 537 acre feet pumped storage reservoir with little natural drainage. The dam is approximately 460 feet long, 74 feet high, and has a crest width of 16 feet. Embankment slopes are 2H: 1V on both the upstream and downstream sides, with a 16-foot wide and 12-foot wide berm, respectively, on the upstream and downstream sides. Rock riprap covers the upstream face, and the downstream slope is covered with rock facing. A 50-foot wide spillway is located on the left abutment.

b. Location

The dam is located across Yantecaw Brook, a branch of Third River in the Passaic River valley, in north-eastern New Jersey in Passaic County, near West Paterson, one mile west of Clifton. The location of the dam is shown on Plate 1.

c. Size Classification

The size classification of the dam based on its 74-foot height and the maximum reservoir capacity of 640 acre feet is intermediate. The criteria for size classification of dams are set forth in the Corps' Guidelines. An intermediate size dam is one in which the reservoir capacity is equal to or greater than 1000 acre feet and less than 50,000 acre feet, and/or the maximum height is equal to or greater than 40 feet and less than 100 feet.

d. Hazard Classification

Great Notch Dam is classified as a high hazard dam because of the serious damage and loss of more than a few lives that could occur in the event of dam failure at a major highway 2000 feet downstream and in certain western areas of the city of Clifton (population 80,000) and other communities further downstream in the Third River flood plain.

e. Ownership

The dam is owned by the Passaic Valley Water Commission, 1525 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey 07442.

f. Purpose of Dam

The dam and reservoir provide storage of treated water pumped into the reservoir. The water is used as

a potable supply for certain topographically high areas in the city of Clifton and the reservoir serves a secondary function as a balancing reservoir for the owner's distribution system.

g. Design and Construction History

Great Notch Dam, sometimes called Garrett Mountain Reservoir Dam, was constructed in 1898-1899 for the East Jersey Water Company. In 1929 the owner at that time, Passaic Consolidated Water Company, proposed to raise the dam 10 feet to increase the reservoir capacity. The application to raise the dam was denied, even though some preliminary construction work had been started, apparently because of a condemnation action which was pending against the owner. Shortly thereafter the dam and appurtenant works became the property of the Passaic Valley Water Commission, the present owner. Available plans indicate that reinforcement was added to the inlet and outlet conduits in 1951 and that the spillway crest was raised sometime prior to 1962 at which time flash-boards were added to the crest.

h. Normal Operational Procedures

The owner endeavors to keep the reservoir level as close as possible to the spillway crest elevation of 427 feet. The level must be above elevation 422 feet to provide sufficient head to serve topographically high areas. Water is pumped into the reservoir whenever it is available, normally at nighttime or on weekends. The reservoir is not lowered prior to a storm. The spillway flashboards are apparently kept in place at all times.

1.3 Pertinent Data

a. Drainage Area - 0.3 square miles (Yantecaw Brook)

- b. Discharge at Damsite
 - Spillway capacity without flashboards at maximum pool elevation - 675 cfs.
 - Spillway capacity with flashboards at maximum pool elevation - 335 cfs.
- c. Elevation (ft. above MSL)

•	Top Dam	430	
	Spillway crest		
	- without flashboards	427.0	
	- with flashboards	428.25	
		25 - (2	

- Streambed at centerline of dam 356 (Approx.)
- d. Reservoir
 - Length of maximum pool 3300 ft.(el. 428.25)
- e. Storage (acre-feet)
 - Design surcharge
 without flashboards
 with flashboards
 Top of dam
 537
 580
 640
- f. Reservoir Surface (acres)
 - Top dam 38
 Spillway crest 33
- g. Dam

· Type	Earthrill With
	concrete core
	wall
• Length	460 ft.
• Height	74 ft.

· Top Width

· Side Slopes

· Zoning

· Impervious Core

16 ft.

1V:2H

Not known

Concrete core wall

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel

· Type

Twin 9-ft. diameter tunnels in downstream embankment housing 48-in. inlet and outlet pipes

· Length

· Access

150 ft.

Doors at downstream toe of dam. Also

manholes.

i. Spillway

· Type

1 ft. wide weir on

top of old broad

crested weir

49.9 ft.

· Length of weir

· Crest elevation

- without flashboards

- with flashboards

427.0 ft.

428.25 ft.

Flashboard height

· U/S Channel

1.25 ft.

Rock masonry training

walls

Natural soil channel

D/S Channel
 j. Regulating Outlets

- · 1-48 in. diameter steel distribution main
- · 1-48 in. diameter steel force main
- · Multi-level gated inlets in gate house

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design

a. Geologic Conditions

Great Notch Dam is situated on top of the First Watchung Mountain in the Piedmont Lowlands physiographic province. This province and its regional geology are described in Appendix C to this report.

The dam and its reservoir are located in a small, narrow, bedrock bordered valley which is oriented approximately north-south, parallel to the strike of the "Newark" basalt bedrock. While this orientation is somewhat anomalous to the general structure, it is parallel to the direction of movement of the Wisconsin age glacier and large glacial striations (grooves cut in the bedrock by movement of the glacier) were observed on both abutments.

The right abutment of the dam is constructed against a near vertical rock face while on the left abutment the rock slope is more gentle with a very thin (typically less than 5 feet) mantle of glacial till.

Bedrock can be seen at the toe of the dam near the abutments but cannot be seen in the relatively narrow flat valley floor in the central portion of the dam. It would appear, however, that the dam was probably built on top of rock for its full width.

While the soil depth on the top of both abutments is shallow, thick deposits of alluvium were observed in old borrow pits downstream of the dam. In one pit, well stratified layers of gravel, sand and cobbles could be seen in a steep cut approximately 30 feet high.

These deposits may represent drumlins or glacial outwash deposited on the southern "shadow" side of the bedrock exposure in front of the advancing glacier.

The project is located in an area classified as Seismic Zone 1 and should only be subject to shaking from distant earthquakes.

b. Design History

Engineering data pertaining to the design of the dam are limited to various plans and drawings, most of which are included herein as Plates 2 through 9. The dam was designed to span a small stream, Yantecaw Brook, with the spillway in the left abutment (Plate 2). A section of the dam (Plate 3) indicates both upstream and downstream slopes to be 2H: LV, with a 2.5 feet thick rock facing. Nothing is known about embankment materials but it appears reasonable to assume that some or all of the borrow materials were taken from the excavated reservoir (Plate 4).

The concrete core wall extends the length of the embankment to about 30 feet beyond the spillway on the left abutment. In section, it is 9 feet wide at the base and 5 feet wide at top (Plate 3). The top of the core wall is at elevation 427 or 3 feet below the top of the embankment.

The gate house was designed as a rubble masonry structure rising 61 feet from the base of the dam to the top, with the house itself resting on top of the rubble masonry structure (Plates 3, 5 and 6). Water from the reservoir enters the base of the structure through an arched passageway on the upstream side. A trashrack consisting of 4-inch by 4-inch bars, 4 inches on center, covers the opening (Plate 7). After entering

the base of the structure, water rises by hydrostatic head in the upstream of 2 chambers from which it can be released into a downstream chamber through 6 gated openings at 3 different elevations. From there water flows into a 48-inch distribution main. Water is pumped into the reservoir through a parallel 48-inch force main, entering a 36-inch line at the gate house and discharging near the center of the reservoir.

The original spillway (Plate 2) was raised sometime prior to 1962 by the addition of a 2-foot high, 1-foot wide concrete sill (Plate 8). In 1962 15-inch high flashboards were added. No hydraulic or hydrologic computations for the spillway design are available.

2.2 Construction

Almost nothing is known of the original construction practices, and as-built properties of the materials are not known. A drawing dated after construction indicates that the foundation for the core wall was extended about 3 to 5 feet into the bedrock (Plate 9). This same drawing indicates the gate house structure may be resting on fill material.

2.3 Operation

Daily records of reservoir levels are maintained by the owner. There are no monitoring devices on the dam. It was reported that there are survey markers on the dam but these were not observed and there are no records of surveys having been made.

2.4 Evaluation

a. Availability

Data available on the original design and construction of the dam are limited to construction drawings, most of which are included herein. A small amount of information is available on as-built conditions from correspondence in the State files regarding the proposed raising of the dam in 1929. Few data are available on subsequent repair or maintenance work, and there has been no recent survey of the dam. Most of the available data are listed in Appendix A.

b. Adequacy

Available data are insufficient to adequately evaluate the design. Calculations relating to the structural design of the dam or the stability of the as-built structure are not available. Nothing is known of embankment construction methods, testing methods, or as-built material properties. Little is known of foundation conditions.

c. Validity

Plans are old but appear to approximately reflect present conditions regarding details of embankment configuration and locations of appurtenant structures. Because the dam has not been surveyed in recent years, the top elevation of the dam may be somewhat different than indicated on the plans.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Findings

a. General

The visual inspections of Great Notch Dam were made on December 2, 1978 and on December 20, 1978.

The water surface elevation at the time of the first inspection was approximately 425 feet or 2 feet below the spillway crest. Discharge from the reservoir through the distribution system was approximately 4 cfs.

The visual inspection did not reveal any critical signs of distress in the dam. Few remedial measures have been implemented over the years and general maintenance appears to have been rather sporadic.

Detailed inspection was made of the dam, appurtenant structures, reservoir area, and the downstream channel. Descriptions of the findings of these inspections are summarized in the paragraphs which follow. The checklist of visual inspection items is included in Appendix A. Geologic and foundation conditions observed at the time of inspection are noted in greater detail in Section 2.1-a.

b. Dam

The dam was inspected for signs of settlement, seepage, erosion, cracking and any other evidence of undesirable behavior which might affect the stability of the structure. There were no discernable vertical or horizontal misalignments of the crest (see Overview Photo). The exposed riprap above the waterline appears to be in good condition (Photo 1).

Rock facing covers the entire downstream slope of the dam. The rock above the bench in the embankment appears to be carefully hand-placed (Photo 2), while that below the bench is randomly dumped (Photo 3). A small rock slide, about 20 by 50 feet, was observed on the lower right side of the embankment (Photo 4). Small trees have grown in this area. The growth of trees is a general problem on the downstream embankment, but it is particularly acute along the embankment bench (Photo 5). Overall, the downstream side of the dam appears to have a reasonably even slope, with only minor swales and little erosion.

The abutments on each side of the dam were examined for any indications of apparent instability or seepage. On the left abutment, near the top of the dam, there is a small drainage channel cut into the hillside. About 5 gpm of seepage was observed in this channel but at an elevation higher than the reservoir level. Downstream abutments on both sides of the dam are exposed quartzite bedrock. The embankment-abutment contacts appear to be sound. A rock ledge on the lower left abutment separates the natural spillway channel from the dam embankment (Photo 6).

c. Appurtenant Structures

Spillway

The spillway crest has wooden flashboards installed on top of it (Photo 7). The concrete sill and stone masonry training walls appeared to be in satisfactory condition. Immediately downstream there is a chain-link fence installed for security purposes (Photos 7 and 8). This fence could catch floating debris and seriously impede flow through the spillway in the event of flood.

A small amount of seepage was noted in the channel downstream of the spillway. The source of this seepage could not be determined but the condition merits further attention. The downstream natural channel is heavily overgrown with trees.

Outlet Works

The observable structures of the outlet works include the gate house at the top of the dam and the twin tunnels at the downstream toe of the dam housing the force main and the distribution main. The gate house itself is in reasonably good condition, although vandals have broken the windows of the building. Inside the building, most of the gate controls appear not to have been operated for some time (Photo 9). The owner's representatives reported that 2 of the controls were operated in recent years but the remaining have not been operated in more than 20 years. The valve controlling the 48-inch outlet pipe has not been closed for many years, since it is feared that it cannot be reopened.

The tunnels housing the 48-inch force main and distribution main were inspected for a short distance inside the entrances (Photo 10). A small amount of seepage was noted in the bulkhead of the outlet tunnel and the floors of both tunnels were covered with wet slime.

d. Reservoir Area

The reservoir contains treated water and is therefore very clean and free of turbidity. The right bank consists of a high rock outcrop which appears stable (Photo 11). The left bank and upstream areas are heavily wooded with moderate slopes and have some debris producing potential (Photo 12).

e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel is poorly defined. It is very heavily wooded and slopes moderately toward a major highway (U.S. Highway 46) 2000 feet downstream. No houses were observed in the immediate area but there are major population centers further downstream.

SECTION 4: OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Procedures

Great Notch Dam impounds treated water pumped into the reservoir, plus the minor runoff originating from the small reservoir drainage area. The source of the pumped water is Wanaque Reservoir and the Passaic River. The water is pumped from the owner's purification plant at Little Falls through a 51-inch pipeline to the Great Notch Booster Pump Station where it is pumped into a 48-inch line going to the reservoir (Plate 9). The capacity of the 2 booster pumps is 10 mgd total. The pumps are usually operated at night or on weekends when more water is available for storage. When the pumps are not in operation water can be released from the reservoir through the 48-inch force main. An average of 0.5 mgd is released in this manner.

The primary discharge from the reservoir is made through the 48-inch distribution line. Intake is through multi-level gates in the gate house. The maximum rate at which water can be released into the owner's distribution system is reported to be 40 mgd. The average rate is about 2 mgd through the distribution line plus the previously mentioned 0.5 mgd through the force main. In case of emergency there is no way to waste water from the distribution line, other than by opening fire hydrants.

The reservoir normally is kept near the spillway crest elevation of 427 feet and is not allowed to fall below elevation of 422 feet, so as to maintain sufficient head to serve topographically high areas of the

service area. The owner reports that there is occasional flow over the spillway when there is a storm and coincident pumping into the reservoir.

Water is occasionally drawn from the reservoir through a 36-inch siphon to New Street Reservoir, a 50 mg artificial reservoir north of Great Notch Reservoir (Plate 1). This is done to draw off poor quality, stagnant water from Great Notch Reservoir.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam

There has apparently been little maintenance work done on the dam in recent years. Maintenance work is done by the owner. No records of maintenance work were found.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities

Neither the multi-level intake gates nor the valve controlling the 48-inch distribution line are operated and, in fact, most have not been operated in many years. Two of the gates were successfully operated about 2 years ago when there was a water quality problem in the reservoir.

The 48-inch force main and the 48-inch distribution main in the tunnels were reinforced with steel reinforcement and a concrete jacket in 1957.

4.4 Description of Warning Systems

There is no formal warning system. The dam is checked by the owner's personnel twice daily and there is a caretaker on the property to secure it from vandals. The reservoir is fenced in for security purposes.

4.5 Evaluation of Operational Adequacy

There is presently no way to lower or drain the reservoir other than through the owner's water distri-

bution system. This condition imposes a limitation on emergency operational flexibility.

Maintenance of the dam and operating facilities is somewhat lax. The fact that most of the outlet works controls have not been operated for many years lends doubt as to whether they would work, should an emergency arise.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 Evaluation of Features

a. Design Data

As already stated, Great Notch Dam is classified as high hazard and intermediate in size. In accordance with the Corps of Engineers', "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

Date obtained from State files indicate the drainage basin area of the Dam is 0.3 square miles. Elevations within the basin range from about 500 feet mean sea level along the perimeter of the drainage basin to about 425 feet in the valley floor. Land use patterns within the watershed consist mostly of forests along the slopes of the valley. The reservoir constitutes about 17 percent of the total watershed area. The drainage basin is delineated on a U. S. Geological Survey topographic map and is presented on Plate D-1, Appendix D.

The hydraulic and hydrologic features of the dam were evaluated using criteria set forth in the Corps of Engineers', "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams," and additional guidance and criteria provided by the Philadelphia District Corps of Engineers. The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) was calculated using Hydrometeorological Report No. 33 and the Hop Brook reduction factor of 0.80 for misalignment of the storm.

The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) was calculated using the Corps' computer program HEC-1, Dam Break Version. In computing the PMF the Corps requested that

the SCS triangular unit hydrograph with curvilinear transformation be used. The computer program was used to calculate this unit hydrograph from the basin lag. A lag time of 0.2 hours was calculated for the basin and used in the program.

An initial infiltration loss of 0.5 inch and a constant infiltration loss rate of 0.05 inch per hour were used in the HEC-1 program to give the rainfall excess. These values were selected because the reservoir represents a large percentage of the basin area and slopes into the reservoir are relatively constant and steep. Using the excess rainfall and the unit hydrograph, the program computed the peak inflows of the 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, and 100 percent PMF. These inflows are approximately 670 cfs, 1330 cfs, 1990 cfs, and 2660 cfs, respectively.

At the time of the field inspection, Great Notch Dam spillway had flashboards in place. The presence of these flashboards could have a significant impact on the ability of the spillway to pass the SDF. Thus, two hydraulics/hydrology analyses of the dam were made, one, assuming no flashboards on the spillway and, the other, assuming the flashboards are in place. The analysis that assumes no flashboards is presented first.

Hydraulic & Hydrologic Analysis - No Flashboards

The various percentages of the PMF inflow hydrograph were routed through the reservoir using the Modified Puls Method by the HEC-1 program. The peak outflow of the 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent and 100 percent PMF were calculated to be approximately 200 cfs, 450 cfs, 770 cfs, and 1500 cfs, respectively. The flood routings indicated that all floods greater

than about 65 percent of the PMF will overtop the dam. A plot of percent PMF versus peak outflow discharge is presented as Plate D-2 in Appendix D.

The spillway and overtop stage-discharge rating curve used in the flood routings was calculated using the weir equation and assuming free overflow across the entire length of the dam and spillway. The spillway is a modified broad-crested weir with a cyclone fence just downstream. A discharge coefficient of 2.6 was used for this weir because the first flood flows would pass through the spillway and these flows would carry the majority of reservoir debris which would collect on the cyclone fence. The dam crest is a broad-crested weir with a discharge coefficient of 3.1. The reservoir stage-storage curve was determined from U. S. Geological Survey 7.5 - minute topographic maps and data obtained from the owners. This stage-storage curve was extended above the top of dam to include surcharge storage during peak flood discharges. In the reservoir routing computations, possible discharges through the outlet works were excluded because their capacity is small compared to the PMF. The stage-storage and the spillway and overtop stage-discharge curves are presented in Appendix D as Plates D-3 and D-4, respectively.

Hydraulic & Hydrologic Analysis - With Flashboards

The spillway can accommodate 15 inches of flash-boards and the flashboards were in place at the time of inspection. Consequently, this second analysis of the dam was made assuming 15 inches of flashboards are in place during the PMF. The assumptions used in this analysis were the same as those in the analysis without flashboards, except the weir coefficient of the

spillway was increased to 2.9 to better approximate the flow characteristics of the flashboards.

The analysis without flashboards indicated that the spillway with flashboards probably cannot pass one-half the PMF. Consequently, the various percentages of the PMF, assuming the dam would not breach and assuming the dam would breach, were routed 0.4 miles downstream through three successive reaches to Highway 46. A high hazard would exist at Highway 46 due to flooding. For the routing calculations, estimates of channel shapes, slopes and roughnesses were made based on conditions observed in the field and U.S.G.S. topographic maps. The locations of the cross-sections used in these routings are shown on page D-5, Appendix D.

The breach parameters used in the HEC-1 analysis are: the breach is triangular in shape, has 60-degree side slopes, will extend to the approximate original reservoir floor elevation (370'), will begin breaching when the dam is first overtopped, and will develop to its maximum size in 1.0 hours.

The peak outflow for the 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent and 100 percent PMF, assuming the dam does not breach, were calculated to be 200 cfs, 620 cfs, 1330 cfs, and 1940 cfs, respectively. These routings indicate that with flashboards the spillway can pass only 35 percent of the PMF without overtopping. The peak overflow for the 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent and 100 percent PMF, assuming the dam does breach, were calculated to be approximately 200 cfs, 13700 cfs, 14300 cfs, and 14000 cfs, respectively.

Three floods were compared in assessing the downstream hazard: (1) the PMF assuming the dam is breached; (2) the PMF assuming the dam is not breached; and (3) the flood that is approximately equal to the existing capacity of the spillway with flashboards (25% PMF). The flood depth, width and mean flow velocity of these three floods at Highway 46 are summarized in the following tabulation. The hazard potential of flooding is discussed in Section 1.2d.

Flooding Characteristics at Highway 46

	25% PMF Without reaching	PMF Without Breaching	PMF With Breaching
Peak Discharge, cfs	200	1900	13800
Peak Flood Depth, ft.	1.8	4.5	9.4
Peak Flood Top Width,ft	. 70	210	470
Peak Flow Velocity, fps	3.2	4.4	6.6

The dam owner has indicated that there is no way of draining the reservoir other than to stop pumping water into the reservoir and using reservoir storage to supply the distribution system. Water use out of the distribution system is reported to average about 7.7 acre-feet per day. Assuming this average rate for draining the reservoir, it is estimated that the reservoir can be drained, from a spillway level full condition, in approximately 2.5 months.

b. Experience Data

Records of lake levels are maintained for this site. The reservoir is operated to maintain water levels above elevation 422 feet in order to provide adequate pressures through the service area. There are no reports or evidence that the dam has ever been overtopped, although it is reported there is occasional flow over the spillway.

c. Visual Observations

There is no defined spillway channel downstream of

the embankment. No dwellings were observed immediately downstream. The flood plain below the dam contains a fairly dense stand of medium and small trees with significant undergrowth.

Just downstream of the spillway crest is a cyclone fence that would collect debris during floods. If the fence collects sufficient quantities of debris, it could significantly reduce the spillway capacity (Photo 8).

d. Overtopping Potential

As indicated in Section 5.1-a, without flashboards, Great Notch Dam spillway can pass about 65 percent of the PMP. During the PMF the dam would be overtopped about 0.6 feet. Without flashboards the spillway is classified, in accordance with the Corps' guidelines, as Inadequate.

With 15-inches of flashboards in place, all floods greater than about 35 percent of the PMF, when routed through the reservoir, will overtop the dam. The PMF will overtop the dam for about 4.0 hours and have a maximum stage about 1.0 foot above the top of dam. One-half the PMF will overtop the dam for about 1.3 hours and will have a maximum stage about 0.3 feet above the dam crest. These overtopping heights assume the dam remains in its current condition. A dam breach analysis was made to determine if the existing spillway is Seriously Inadequate because (1) the Spillway Design Flood is the PMF; (2) the spillway is not capable of passing one-half the PMF; and (3) there is a high downstream hazard to loss of life. The results of this analysis are presented in Section 5.1-a. One of the

Corps' criteria for classifying a spillway as Seriously Inadequate is, "Dam failure resulting from overtopping would significantly increase the hazard to loss of life downstream from the dam from that which would exist just before overtopping failure."

The data tabulated in Section 5.1-a were used to assess the degree of significance that overtopping failure would increase the downstream hazard. Assuming the dam does not breach during the PMF, the discharge at Highway 46 will be about 1900 cfs as compared to a breach peak discharge of about 13,800 cfs. The flow depth, top width and velocity will be much greater during the breach peak discharge and result in a significantly higher downstream hazard. For this comparison, the spillway is classified, in accordance with the Corps' guidelines, as Seriously Inadequate.

Currently the spillway is classified as Seriously Inadequate; however, if the flashboards were removed, the spillway would be reclassified to Inadequate.

embankment. There has been no recent survey of the dam. There are no records of maintenance or inspections.

d. Post-Construction Changes

The only major post-construction change was the raising of the spillway crest and the addition of flashboards in recent years. This change indirectly affects the structural stability of the dam by lowering the hydraulic capability of the spillway and thus increasing the probability of overtopping of the dam.

e. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 in which it may be generally assumed that there is no hazard from earthquake, provided static stability conditions are satisfactory and conventional safety margins exist. Although the dam appears to have adequate static stability, a stability analysis would be required to verify this.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Safety

The spillway of the dam, without flashboards in place, is inadequate and is capable of passing 65 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). With flashboards in place, as they presently are, the spillway can pass only about 35 percent of the PMF and is seriously inadequate.

Structurally, the dam appears to be adequate. The slopes and crest are without any major discontinuities or evidence of distress. Although nothing is known of the embankment materials, it is known that the dam has a concrete core wall that extends into bedrock. However, the core wall should not be expected to provide structural stability if overtopping should result in removal of embankment materials.

Most of the valves have not been operated in many years and are thus in questionable operating condition.

b. Adequacy of Information

Data are insufficient to evaluate the stability of the dam, since nothing is known of the design, construction or as-built properties of the embankment materials. Little is known of the core wall, other than its configuration. The mode of operation of the gates of the intake structure is imprecisely known. The dam has not been surveyed in many years, thus information on elevations and slopes may be inexact.

c. Urgency

The spillway flashboards and downstream security fence should be removed very soon. Other measures as itemized below are of a less urgent nature and should be implemented in the near future.

d. Necessity for Additional Data/Evaluation

Seepage and stability analyses should be on record for all dams in the high hazard category. Great Notch Dam is so classified; however, based on the visual inspection and satisfactory performance of the dam, the structural stability and seepage characteristics appear to be satisfactory. Even so, it is considered that seepage and stability analyses are desirable, and should be done after a boring program, by soils engineers.

It is recommended that the dam be surveyed to verify the existing crest elevation and side slopes. This could become the basis for periodic monitoring surveys in the future.

More detailed and sophisticated hydraulic and hydrologic studies to more accurately determine the spillway capacity should be undertaken by the owner within 6 months. Remedial action, as a result of these studies, should be initiated within one year.

7.2 Remedial Measures

a. Remedial Action

It is recommended that the owner perform the following remedial measures:

 Remove the flashboards from the spillway and relocate the chain-link fence at the spillway to a location where it will not create a debris buildup hazard.

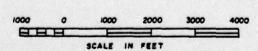
- Determine the source of seepage below the spillway and take remedial action as necessary.
- Investigate alternative methods of draining the reservoir, including installation of an emergency drain.
- b. Operation and Maintenance Procedures

The following operation and maintenance procedures are recommended:

- Regularly operate all valves at the intake structure and outlet works.
- Remove all trees and brush from the face and crest of the dam and from the spillway channel.
- 3. Replace dislodged rock facing on the downstream embankment.
- Regularly inspect the dam and keep records of all maintenance work.
- Install survey monuments on the crest and downstream embankment and periodically make settlement surveys.
- 6. A contingency plan and an emergency warning system should be established to provide adequate warning to downstream residents. Also, surveillance of the dam should be provided during periods of heavy precipitation.

PLATES







VICINITY MAP

AREA LOCATION

JENNY-LEEDSHILL

JANUARY 1979

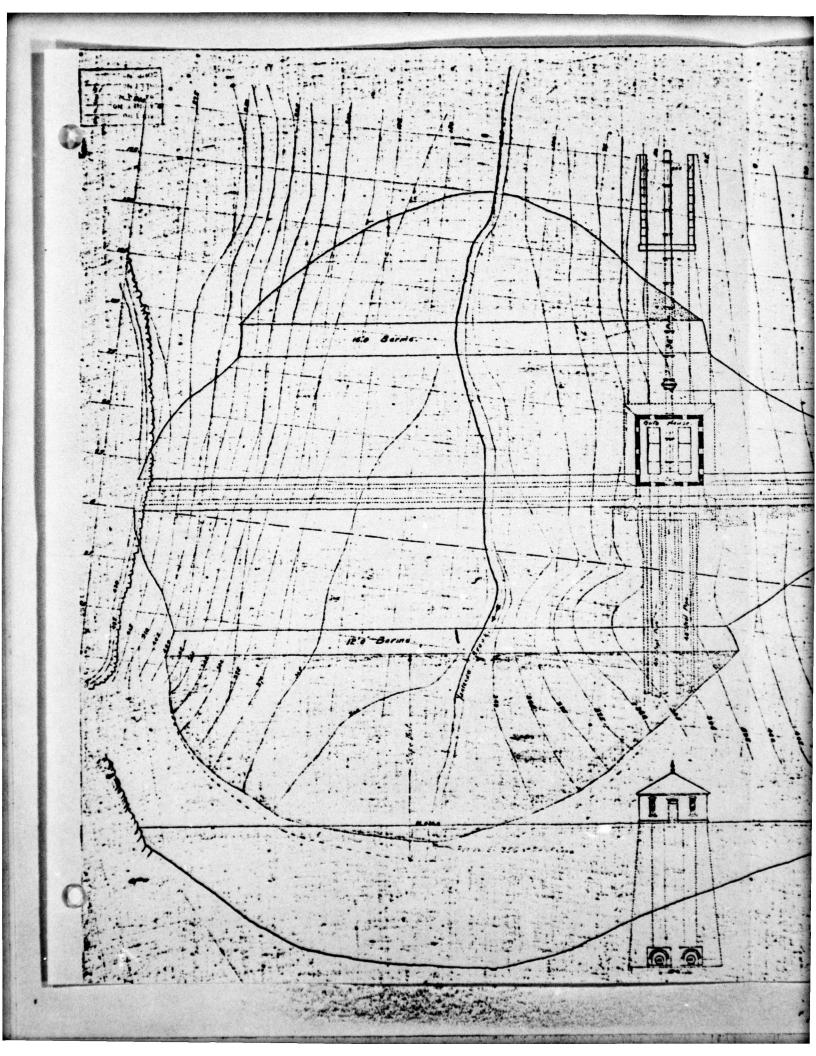
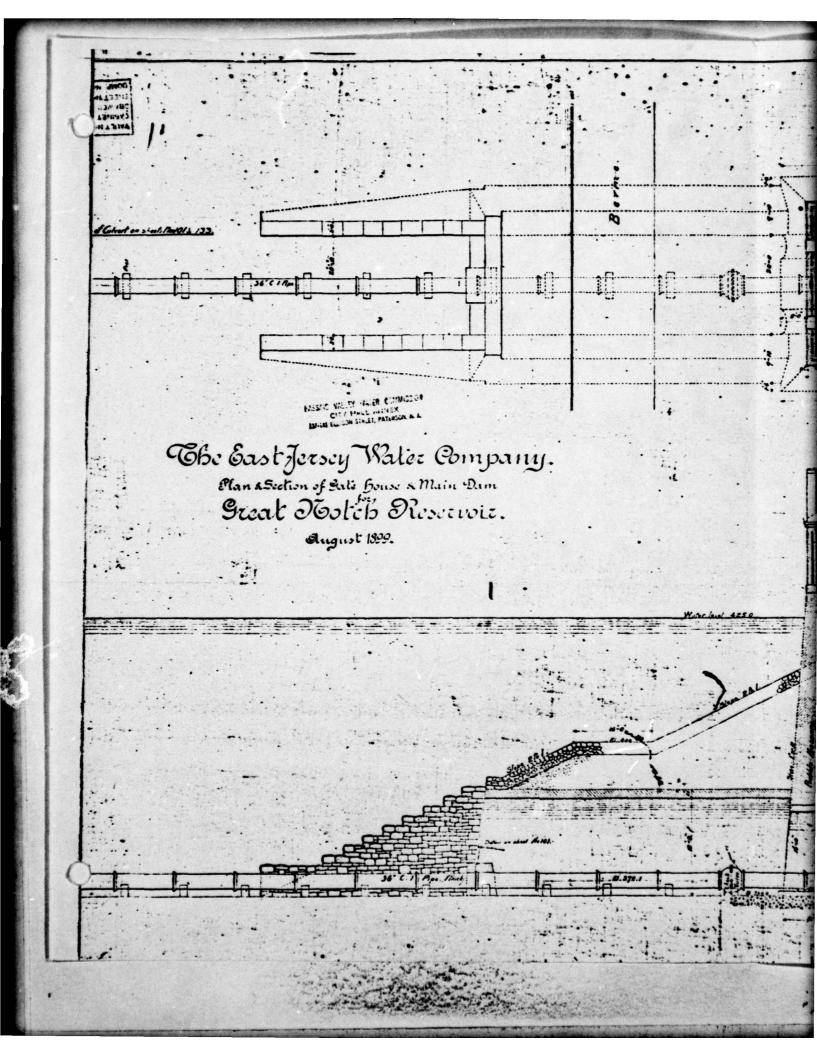
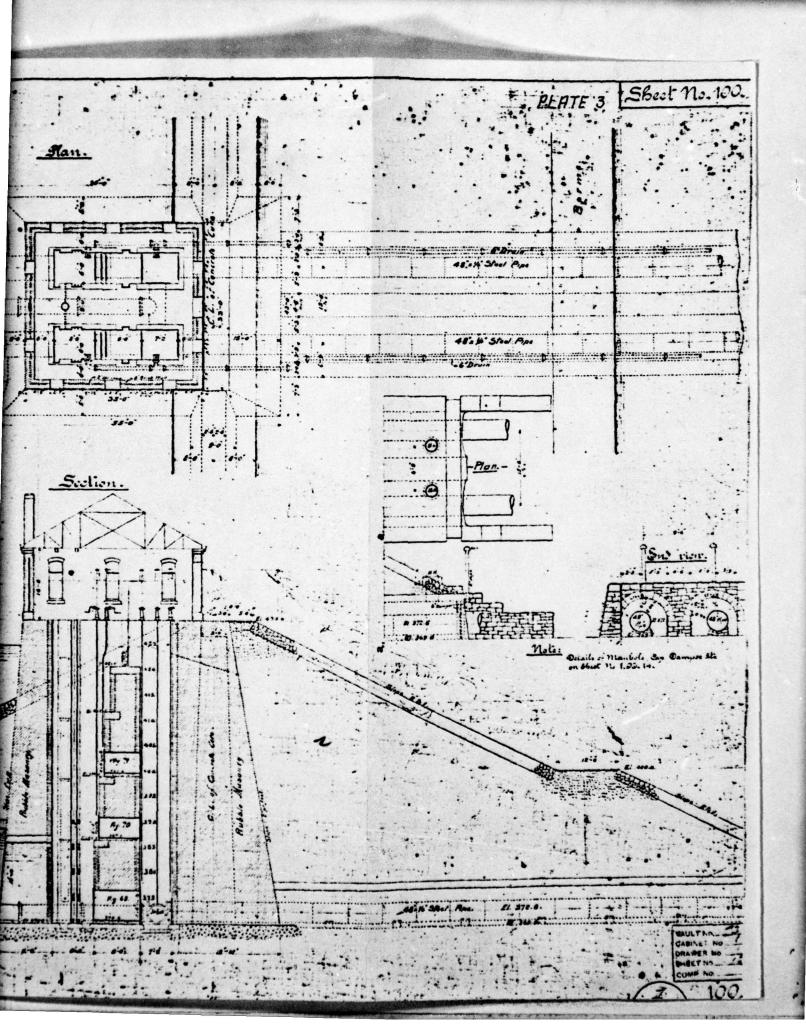
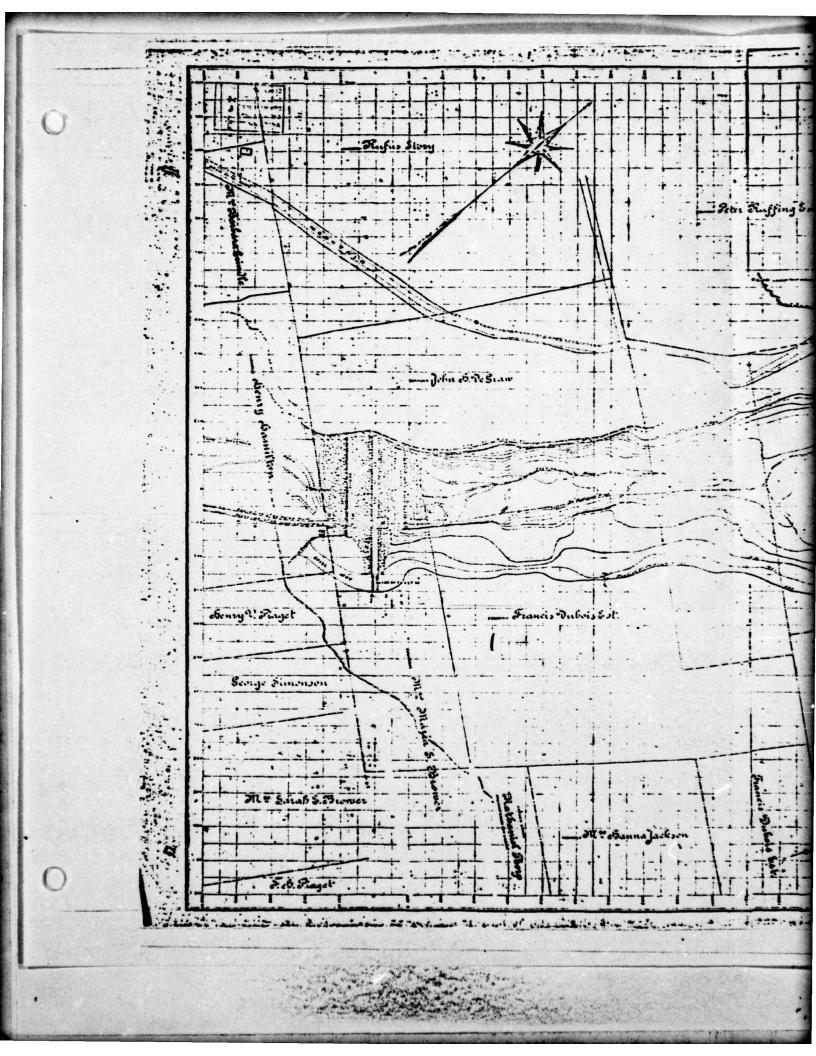
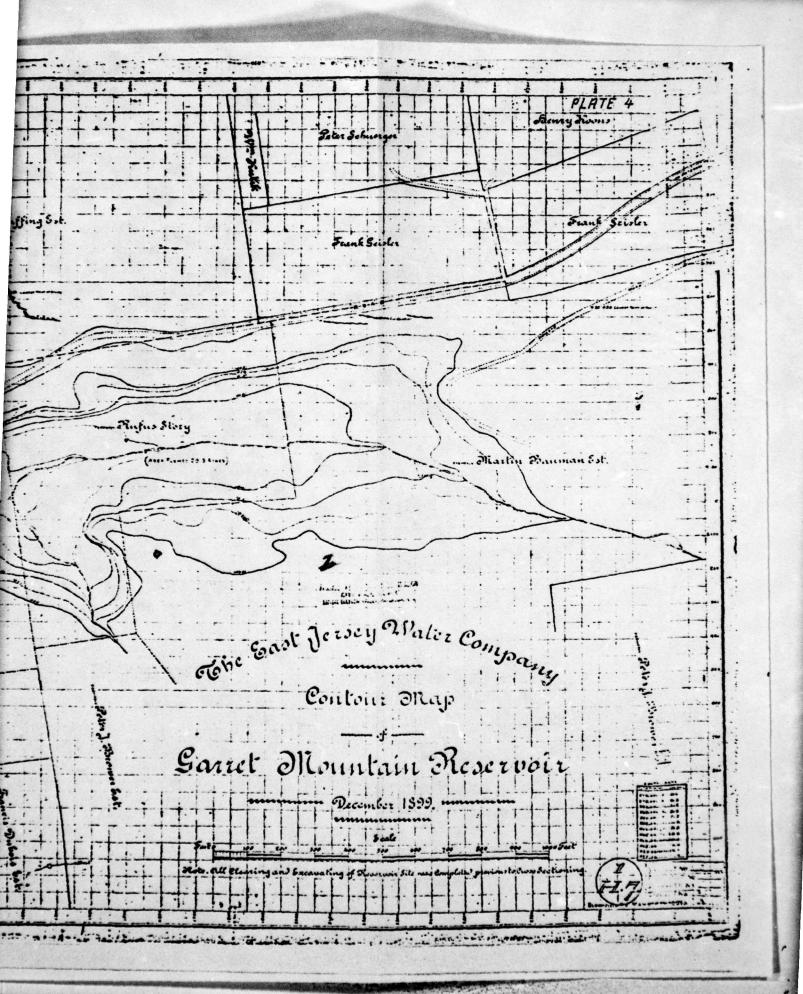


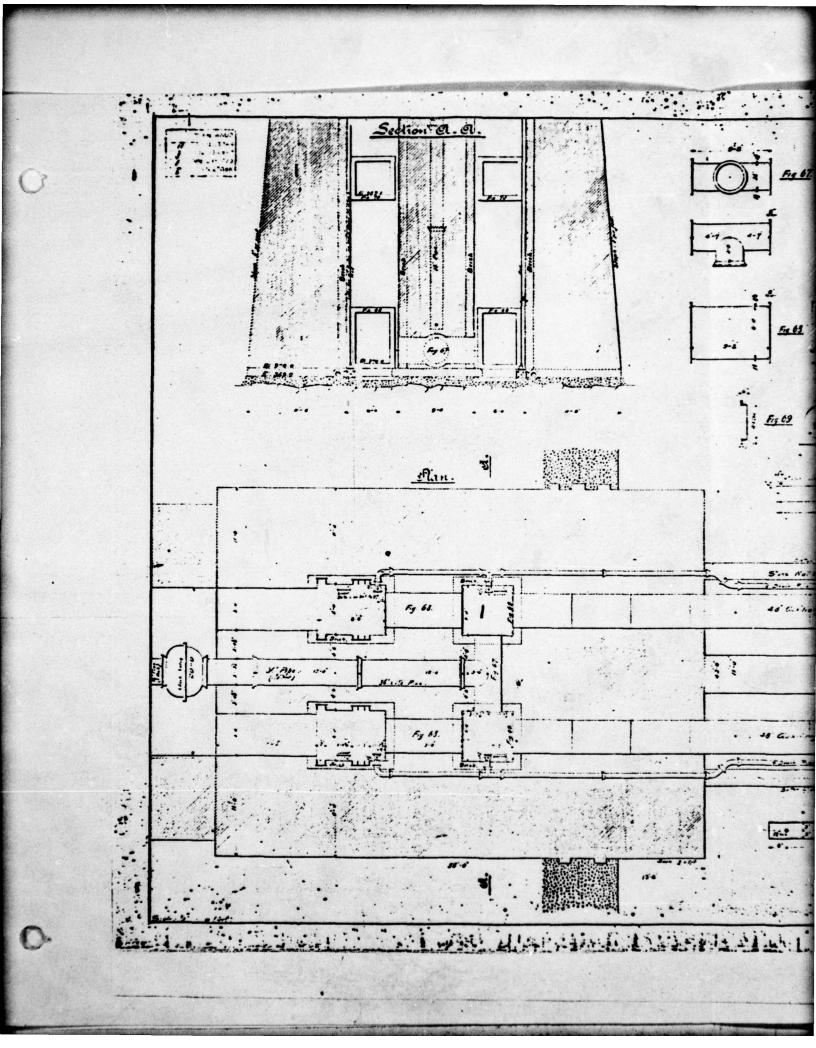
PLATE 2 Sheet 11 Section of Overflow Pani Section of Owiflow Dam. MACRIE VALLEY NATER OCCUPANT BY HALL ASSNER HEREN The East Jetsey Water Company Contour Man of Dam Site for Great Tooleh Reservoir 's April 1899.

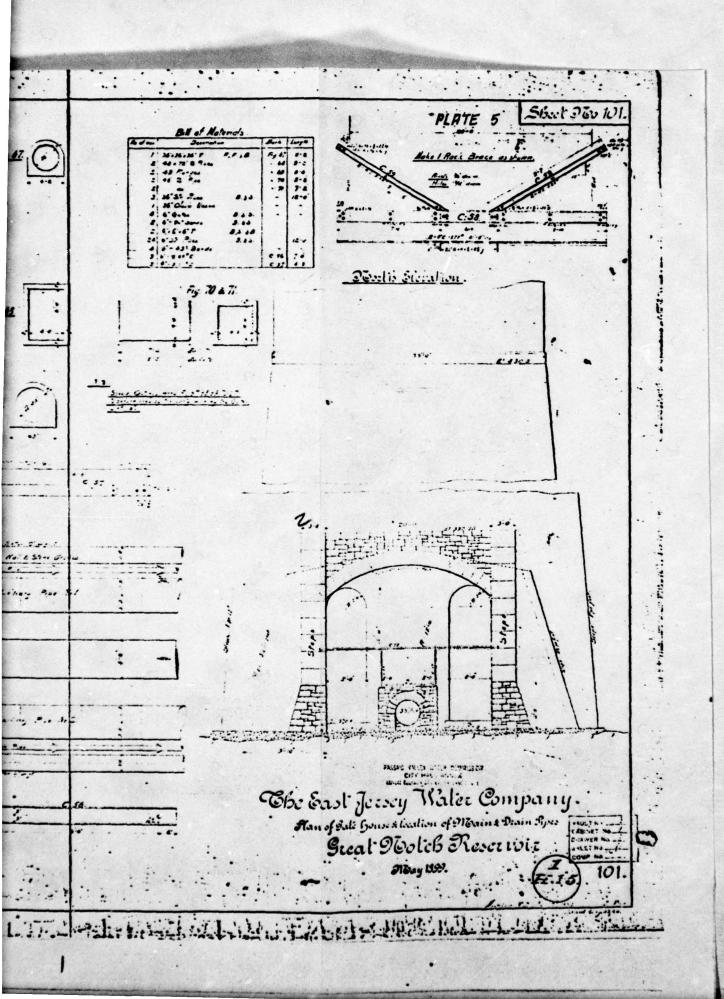


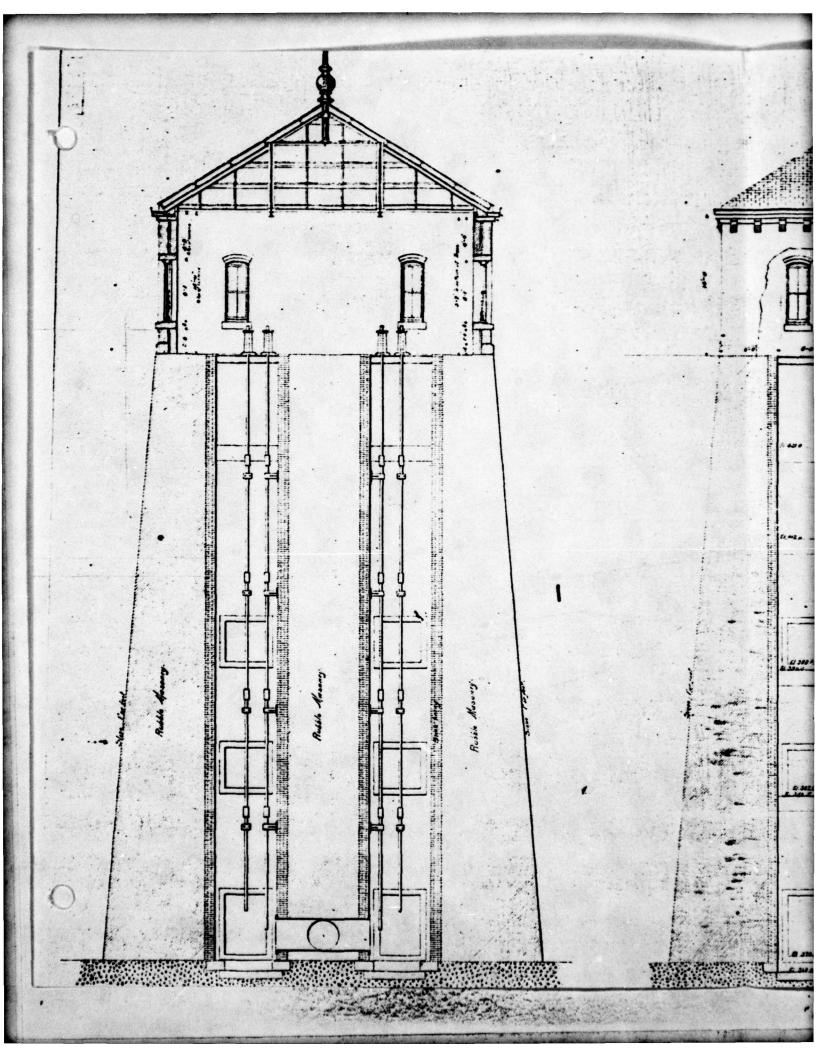


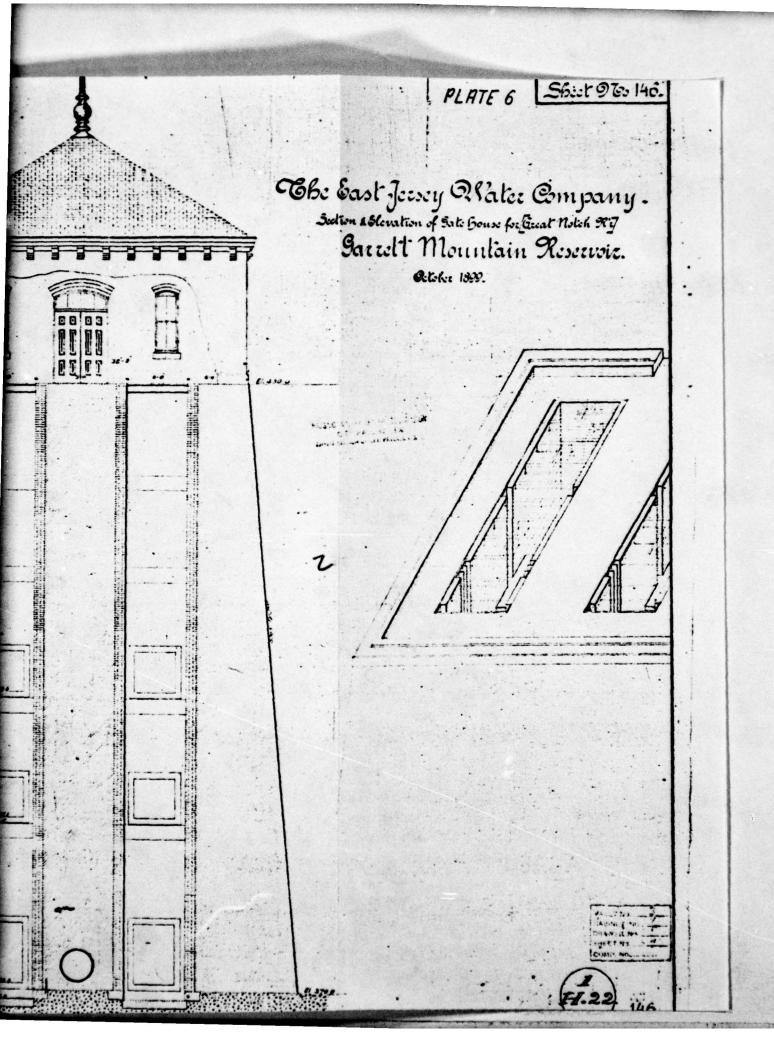


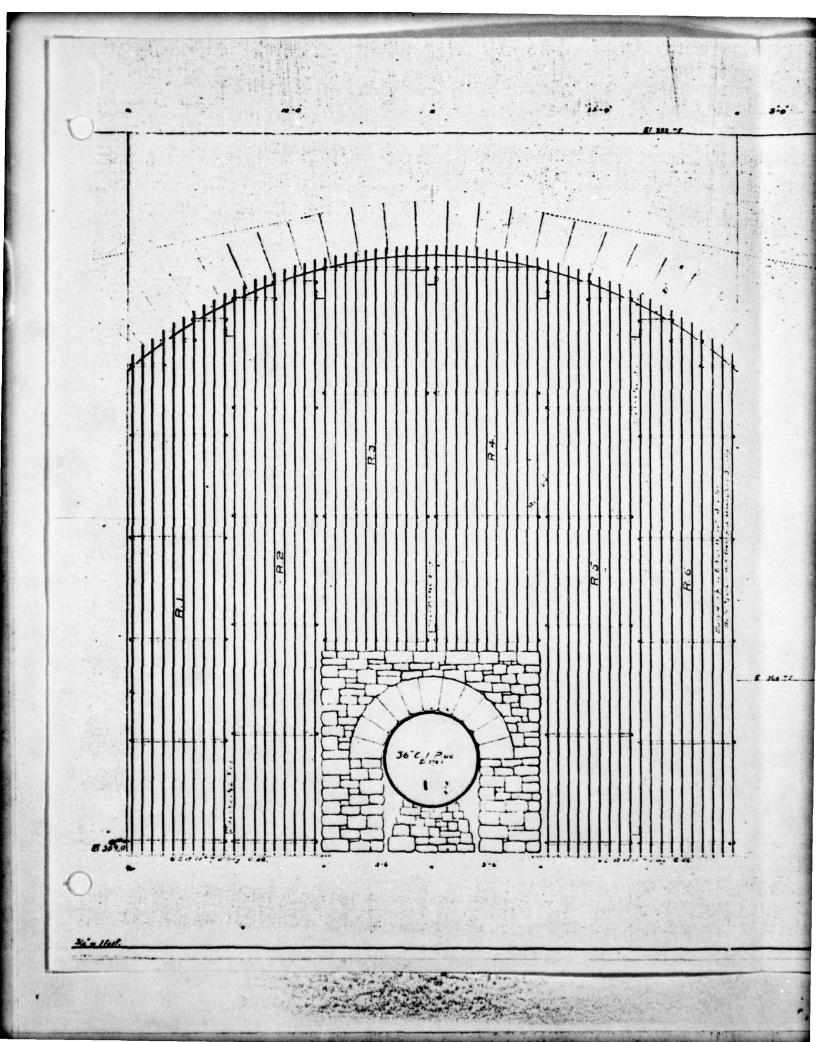


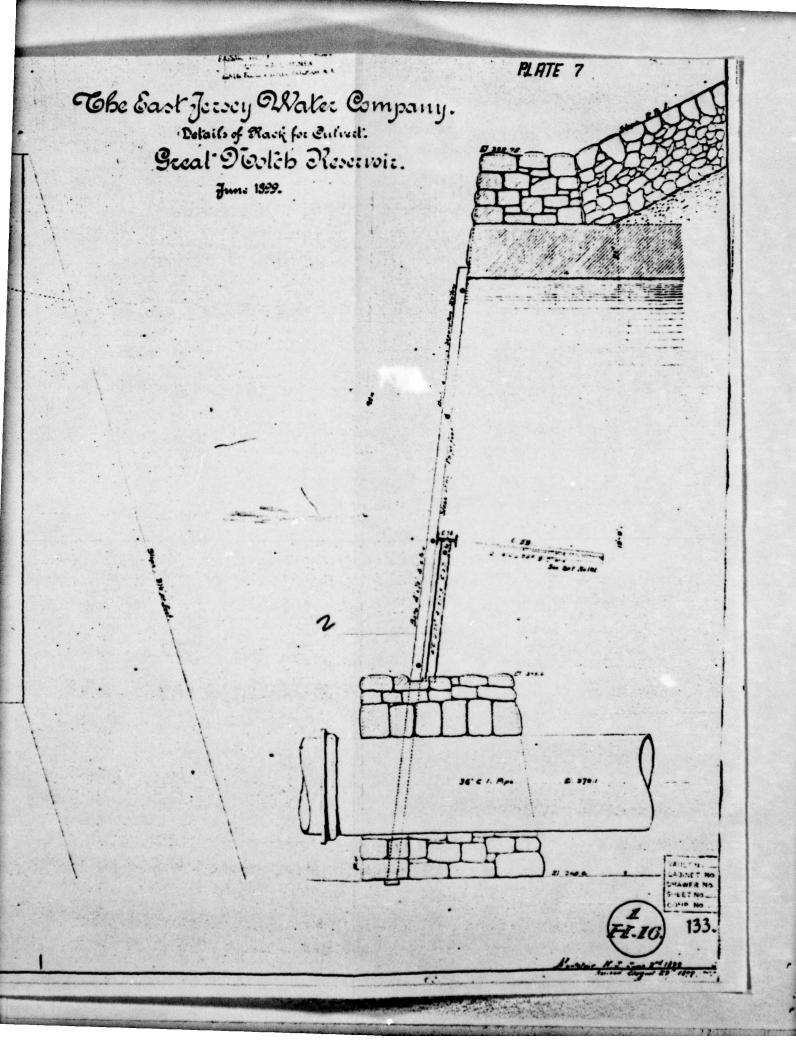


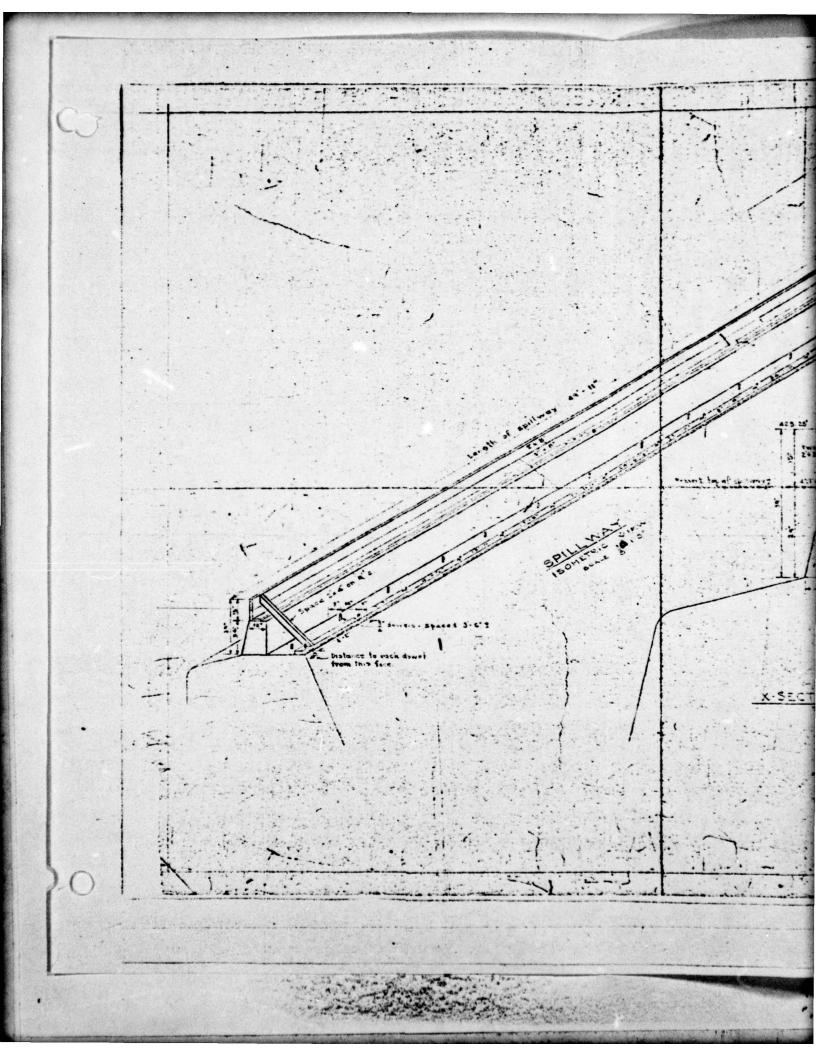


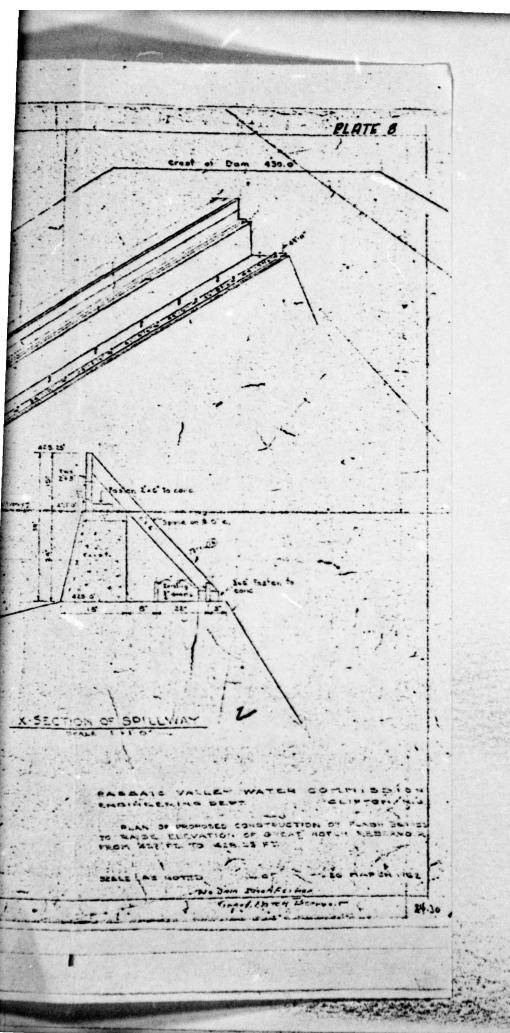


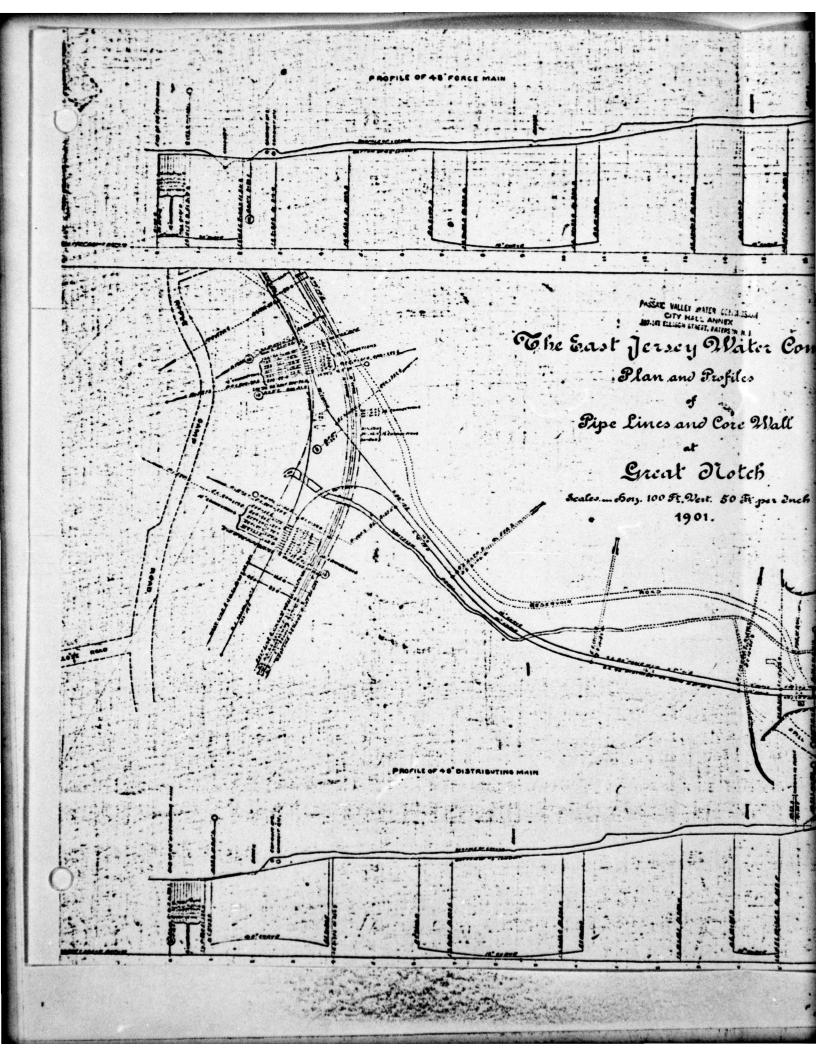


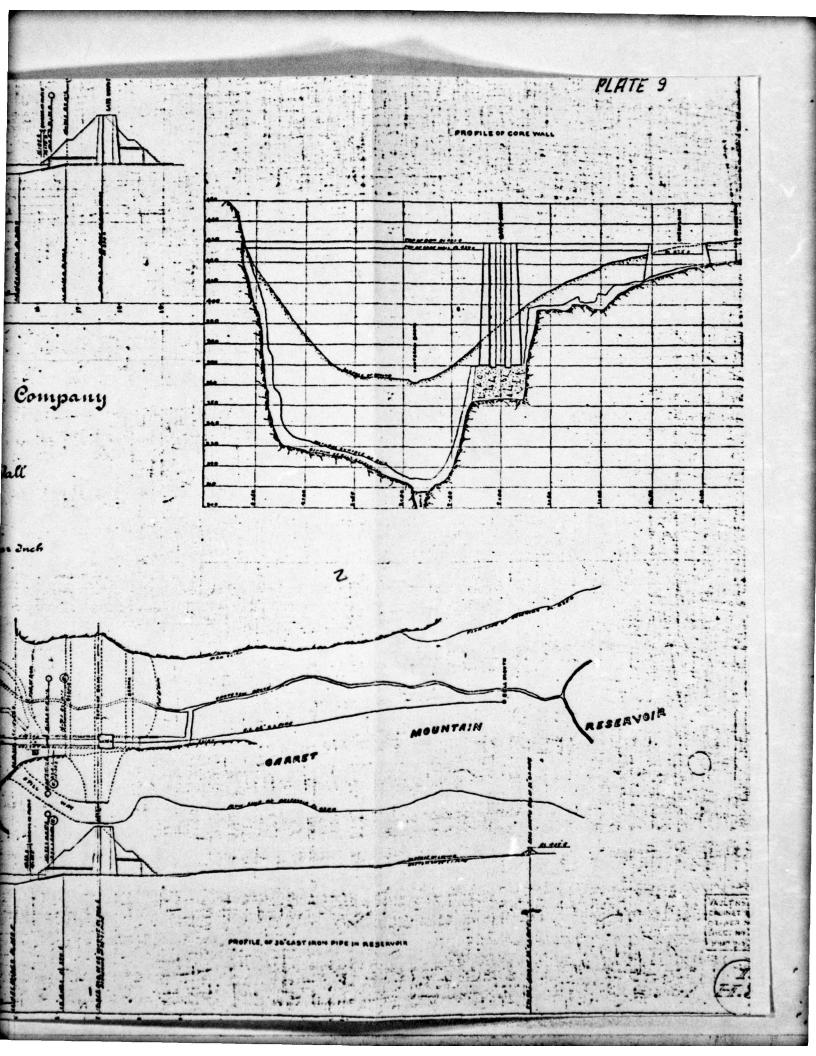












APPENDIX A

CHECK LIST - VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

CHECK LIST - ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE DATA

Check List Visual Inspection Phase 1

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Coordinates: Lat. 40° 52' 48"N Long. 74 11' 37"W	Temperature 420F	Tailwater at Time of Inspection N.A. M.S.L.	(December 20, 1978) A.L. Slaughter			Recorder		
County Passaic State	-1		(December 20, 1978) R.J.Jenny	D.J. Lachel	F.L. Panuzio	P. L. Wagner	(December 7, 1978) Leo Calligaro	
Name Dam Great Notch	Date(s) Inspection Dec. 2,1978 Weather Overcast	Pool Elevation at Time of Inspection 425' M.S.L.	Inspection Personnel: (December 2, 1978) R.C. Gaffin	A.L. Slaughter	P.L. Wagner		Owner Representatives: (December 2, 1978) Anthony Seeman	George Bednarz

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

OBSERVATIONS Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS				

Sheet 2

CONCRETE/MASONRY DAMS

REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS

Sheet 1

EMBAMOMENT

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SURFACE CRACKS	None observed. Downstream face of dam is surfaced with 12-in. to 16-in. subrounded boulders. Generally even surface. Above bench the rock surfacing appears to be hand-placed.	
UNUSUAL MOVENENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None.	A surface drain has been excavated at toe on right side of the embankment.
SLOUGILING OR EROSION OF ENEANCHENT AND ABUTHENT SLOPES	Apparent slide of downstream rock facing near right abutment; 20 ft. wide by 50 ft. downslope, where larger surface rocks have slid downslope. Small trees have grown in this area. Other slopes of facing material are fairly even except for minor swales.	Trees should be cut and rock facing replaced in denuded area.
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL ALINEMENT OF THE CREST	No discernable misalignment.	
RIPRAP PAILURES	None. Upstream riprap appears to be in good condition above waterline.	

EMBANKYEHT

VEGETATION JUNCTION OF EPBANGENT AND ABUTHENT, SPILLMAY AND DAM ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	Small (2-in. dia.) birch trees at scat- tered locations on downstream embankment, but heavy growth along embankment bench. Lower left abutment is large outcrop of quartzite separating spillway channel from downstream face of dam. Possible seepage at base of spillway. Staff gage and float gage in gate house with records at Little Falls pump station.	Trees should be removed. Continuous records kept by owner.
DCATYS	None.	

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INSTRUMENTATION VISUAL EXAMINATION HONUMENTATION/SURVEYS SURVey monuments reported but not observed. OBSERVATION WELLS None. None. None.

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RESERVOIR

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	OBSERVATIONS	REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
SLOPES	Vertical rock slopes on right side of reservoir. Moderate slopes, wooded parkland area on left. Some debris potential.	
SEDIPENTATION	Very clean (treated water).	

DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

OBSERVATIONS REMARKS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	Generally wooded area. No well defined stream channel.	Abutments at base of dam are hard, slabby, very steep sandstone. Below dam the slopes are moderate and not contained within a well defined valley.	Major highway about 1/3 mile downstream. Major population centers further downstream, portions of which would be within flood area.	
VISUAL EXAMINATION OF	CONDITION (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	SLOPES	APPROX DATE NO. OF HOMES AND POPULATION	

ПЕН	REMARKS
PLAN OF DAM	"Contour Plan of Dam Site for Great Notch Reservoir", April 1899, Scale: 1" = 20' (See Plate 2).
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps (See Plate 1).
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	Some history available from correspondence on file with the State Dep, plus plans obtained from owner.
TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM	"Plan and Section of Gate House and Main Dam, Great Notch Reservoir", August 1899, Scale: 1/8" = 1'0" (See Plate 9). "Pipe Lines and Core Wall at Great Notch", 1901, Scales: 1" = 100' Horiz., 1" = 50' Vert. (See Plate 4).
HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC DATA	Reservoir contours and elevation capacity chart on "Contour Map of Garrett Mountain Reservoir", December 1899, Scale: 1" = 100' (See Plate 4)
OUTLETS - PLAN - DETAILS -CONSTRAINTS -DISCUARGE RATINGS	"Details of Rack for Culvert, Great Notch Reservoir", June 1899, Scale:3/4" = 1'0" (Trash rack at base of gate house) (See Plate 7). "Plan of Gate House and Location of Main and Drain Pipes, Great Notch Reservoir", May 1899, Scale: 1/4" = 1'0" (See Plate 5).
RAINFALL/RESERVOIR RECORDS	Continuous records of reservoir levels available from owner.

REMARKS	None available	None available	None available	None available. Depth to rock indicated on Plate 9.	None available	No records available. Plans indicate some or all of borrow material was from reservoir excavation (See Plate 4).
TTEM	DESIGN REPORTS	GEOLOGY REPORTS	DESIGN COMPUTATIONS HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	POST-CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	BORROW SOURCES

ITEM	REMARKS
SPILLWAY-PLAN	"Plan of Proposed Construction of Flash Boards to Raise Rlevation of Great Notch Reservoir from 427 ft to 428.25 ft "
-SECTIONS	March 26, 1962, Scales: 3/8" = 1'0" and 1" = 1'0" (See Plate 8).
-DETAILS	
OPERATING EQUIPMENT PLANS & DETAILS	See Sheet 1, "Outlets".
MONITORING SYSTEMS	Have float gage and recorder. Reportedly have survey monuments on dam.
MODIFICATIONS	See remarks above on Spillway. Also have "Plan of Reinforcement 48" Steel Conduits in Pipe Tunnels below Dam, Great Notch Reservoir", March 1951.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	Records available.
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	Limited data available in State files.
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM DESCRIPTION REPORTS	None reported.

> MAINTENANCE OPERATION RECORDS

None available

REMARKS

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 - Rock riprap extends to the crest of the embankment. (12-2-78)



Photo 2 - Hand-placed rock facing above the downstream embankment bench. (12-2-78)



Photo 3 - Dumped rock fill facing below the downstream embankment bench. (12-2-78)



Photo 4 - Rock facing denuded by a slide on lower right side of downstream embankment. (12-2-78)



Photo 5 - Heavy growth of trees along downstream embankment bench. (12-2-78)



Photo 6 - Rock ledge on lower left abutment separating dam embankment (left) from the spillway channel (to right of photo). (12-2-78)



Photo 7 - Spillway crest and installed flashboards.
(12-2-78)



Photo 8 - Spillway, looking toward left abutment. Note close proximity of downstream chain-link fence. (12-2-78)



Photo 9 - Inside of gate house, showing gate controls, staff gage and float gage. (12-2-78)

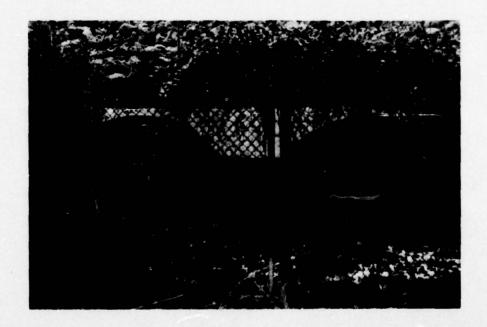


Photo 10 - Entrance of tunnels housing force main (left) and distribution main (right). (12-2-78)



Photo 11 - Right bank of reservoir looking northwest from the dam. (12-2-78)



Photo 12 - Left bank of reservoir looking northeast from the dam. (12-2-78)

APPENDIX C

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - PIEDMONT LOWLANDS

REGIONAL GEOLOGY - PIEDMONT LOWLANDS

Physiography

The Piedmont Lowlands Province of New Jersey lies northwest of a line approximately between Trenton and Perth Amboy and southeast of an approximate line between Milford on the Delaware River and Mahwah near the New York State border. Physiographically, the province is situated between the predominantly Precambrian age New Jersey Highlands Province to the northwest and the typically unconsolidated Creataceous age and younger sediments of the Coastal Plain Province to the southeast. (See Figure C-1).

Bedrock

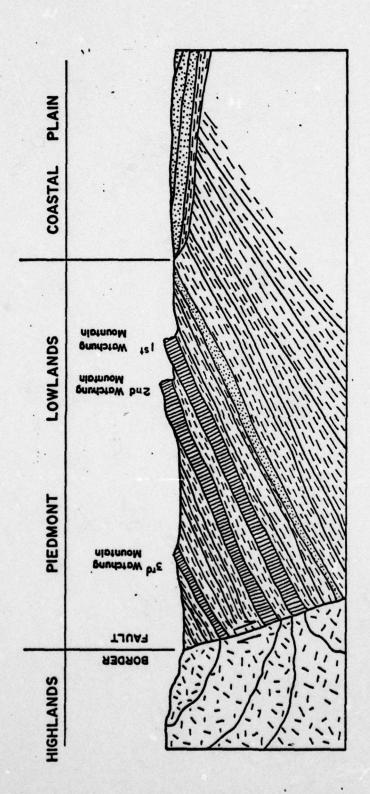
The Piedmont Lowlands, encompassing about onefifth of the state, is characterized by northwestward
dipping bedrock composed of interbedded red shales,
siltstones and sandstones of Triassic and Jurassic age
and igneous basalt extrusions (lava flows) and diabase
intrusions of Jurassic age. The sedimentary rocks have
been eroded to a broad southeastward sloping piedmont
plain. The northwest border of the province is a northeast-southwest trending fault zone (Ramapo Fault)
which truncates the sedimentary beds. Total vertical
displacement on the fault may reach 10,000 feet.

The gently rolling lowland topography of the piedmont lowlands is pierced by long asymetric ridges of hard and resistant igneous rocks which were intruded into or on top of the sedimentary sequences. With the subsequent erosion of the softer sedimentary rocks, these igneous formations have been left standing, often in bold relief, up to 400 ft. above the surrounding plains. The igneous bodies composed of diabase and basalt form the Palisades along the Hudson River and the three Watchung Mountain ridges of the central Piedmont. The ridges are all steeper on the southeast with gentle dip slopes to the northwest.

Overburden

The Pleistocene Age Wisconsin continental glacier has smoothed and filled approximately the northern half of the province. The terminal moraine of the glacier extends from Perth Amboy to Summit then northwestward to Morris Plains. North of the morainal line the soils characteristically consist of glacial tills overlying the bedrock with scattered overlying stratified outwash deposits. At least three large glacial lakes occupied portions of the area north of the moraine at different periods, resulting in a relatively flat topography composed predominantly of silts and clays.

South of the terminal moraine, most of the overburden consists of alluvial deposits overlying a more highly developed weathered transition zone on top of the bedrock. Some highly weathered tills of pre-Wisconsin glaciation can be found on the top of intervalley ridges. Much of the alluvium is glacial outwash.



Pre-cambrian

gneisses, schists and metasediments

Jurassic shales, sandstones & siltstones Triassic and

Lava (Basatt)
flows

Cretaceous and younger age unconsolidated deposits

NEW JERSEY PIEDMONT LOWLANDS SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTION OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE

JENNY / LEEDSHILL JANUARY 1979

Z FIGURE APPENDIX D
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC DATA ENGINEERING DATA

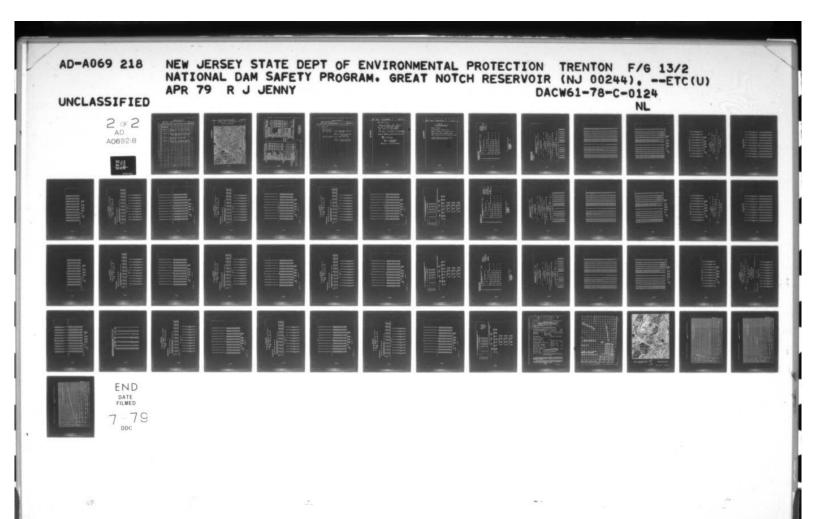
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RRE 796707 GRENT NOTCH RESERVOIR 307-03 LOCATION MAP OF CROSS-SECTIONS USED EN ROUTING CALCULATIONS D-5

LOLD S.4. Valens or the Rowenness Coarrenant a (confined)

Type of channel and description	Minimum	Normal	Maximum
C. Excavates on Dassons			
a. Earth, straight and uniform			
1. Clean, recently completed	9.014	0.018	0000
2. Clean, after weathering	810.0		0.00
3. Gravel, uniform section, class	0.022	0 026	
4. With short grass, few weeds	0.022	0.027	200
b. Earth, winding and sluggish			-
1. No vegetation	0.03	0.025	0.030
2. Grats, nume weeds	0.025	0.000	0.003
3. Dense weeds or aquatic plants in	in 0.030	0.035	0.040
deep channels			
4. Earth bottom and rubble sides	0.028	0.030	0.035
5. Stony bottom and weedy banks	0.025	0.035	0.010
6. Usufine-excavated or dredged	0.030	0.040	0.050
1. No vegetation	0.025	0.00	0 003
2. Light brush on banks	0.035	0.00	0.00
d. Rock cuts			
1. Smooth and uniform	0.025	0.035	0.040
Z. Jagged and irregular	0.036	0.00	0.000
C. Channels not insintained, weeds and brush uncut	1		
1. Dense weeds, high as flow depth	0.050	90.0	n 124
2. Clean hottom, brush on sides	0.040	0.000	0.080
3. Same, highest stage of flow	0.045	0.000	0.110
4. Dense brush, high stage	080.0	0.100	0.140
D. MATORAL STREAMS			
<100 (t)	•		
e. Streams on plain			
1. Clean, straight, full stage, so rifts or deep pools	0.028	0.030	0.033
2. Same as above, but more stones and	0.030	0.035	0.040
2 Chart mindles over			
shoals	0.003	0.040	0.048
4. Same as above, but some weeds and	ad 0.035	0.045	0.000
A Same as about towns of the			
MAEN CHANNEL ineffective slopes and sections	3	9	0.039
STATION 3 & 4 6. Same as 4, but more stones		0.00	0.000
	0.000	0000	080 3
Goodways with heavy stand of tim-		9	0.150
ber and underland			

STATEON 5 N=0.05 (MATH CHANNEL)

TABLE 1-4. VALUES OF THE ROSSHIES CORPECTED S. . 'hund)

Type of channel and description	Minimum	Menal	Marie
6. Mountain streams, no vogstation in channel, banks usually storp, trees and brush along banks submerged as			
I. Bottom: gravels, cobbles, and few	0.830	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.070
D.S. Flood plains e. Parture, no brush			
1. Short grass	0.025	0.00	0.036
2. High grass	0.030	0.036	0.050
b. Cultivated areas			
I. No crup	0.020	9.89	0.040
Z. Mature row crops	0.025	0.65	0.045
3. Maturo field crops	0.630	0.040	0.050
1. Scattered brush, beavy weeds	0.038	0.050	0.070
2. Light brush and trees, in winter	0.0015	950	0 000
3. Light brush and trees, in summer	0.040	0.000	0.000
4. Medium to dense brush, in winter	0.045	0.000	0.110
•	0.00	9.100	0.160
4. Trees			
I. Denae willows, summer, straight	0.10	0.150	0.20
angula and with tree stumps, no	3.0	25.0	9.00
CALE OG AMIY 3. Same as above, but with heavy	0.050	0.060	0.080
		(
Charton	0.00	9	0.130
2. 4 A C below branches)	
ø	0.100	0.120	0.100
D-3. Major attenns (top width at flood stage > 100 ft). The n value is less than that			
because banks offer less effective resistance. a. Regular section with no boulders or	0.038		9.0
b. Irregular and rough section	0.038		0.100
OPEN-CHANNEL	HYDRAITICS	RAI	

VEN TE CHOW, Ph.D. Professor of Hydroulie Engineering University of Illinois

LEEDS, HILL AND JEWETT, INC.

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Drawdown time :

Average drowdown rate = Average use out of distribution system (No means to waste water)

This rate is 2.5 MGD = 7.7 acre-fed/day

Storage at Spillury Ovest = 500 am. fut

580 = 75.3 day

75.3 = 2.5 months

Assumes no ramoss inflow

Trianjular Breach
60° Side slope> (0.58 h s 1 v)
Breach to elevation 370' (resurvoir floor)
Breach begins when overtopping begins
Time to develop maximum breach = 1.0 hrs.

I Assumed parameters are based on previous studies of actual to dum Foilures

********** JPAT THAME ISTAGE LAUTO 1001 -MSTAM MEN JENSET BAM SAFETY - GREAT MOTEN AESENVOIR BAM 1.0. NO. COZEN MYBRINALE-NYDALOGIC AMALYSIS 302-03 PRODAGLE MALIMUM PLODO 1 -.cs arion- 2.6e 2 SUB-AREA PUNGEF COMPUTATION ********** TC- C-00 LAG- .20 112 COMMILE OF THE POSSEY IS .000 113.00 113.00 112.00 13 83999833389 1-******** =

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PREVIEW OF SEQUENCE OF STREAM NETWORK CALCULATIONS

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PLAK FLBA AND STREAGE (GAD BF PLATED) SUMMARY FOR MALIFOLE PLAN-AATIO ECOPONIC COMPUTATIONS

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Pora W-86-60-18-67 Dem Application No. 253 Stato of New Jerrey Department of Conservation and Development REPORT ON DAM APPLICATION

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To the Board of Conservation and Development,
State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

John T, Brooks

Supplied to Charles to the Control of the Control o The application of the Passals Cossellating Veter Company filed September 102727 for approval of plans and for a permit to raise Reserved Rotch on Yantacar River known as Great Notch, in Passate County, New Jersey, has been examined by to Passale River Aren 200 26-5 ... : Hydraulic Engineer.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES

Site inspected Optober 3, 1929. Location 26,2,5.7.2 Purpose of dam Kater supply Capacity of lake Drainage area 0.3 _ag. mi. Area of lake 230 Mill. gala. Type of dam Earth fill, cornete corn wall ... Top width Downstream slope Upstream slope 2.1 460 FROM Max. height Length of dam 30 Foundation material Ledge rook. Trep Type of spillway Consrete o.g. Length of spillway Lib.

Nax, head on spillway h feet, with flashboards out end 1° freeboard. Spillway capacity 1350 sec. ft. per, sq. mi. with flestboards on Outlets other than spillway 1 - 36 e.I. blowoff Cate valves in gate house.

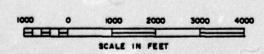
It has been found that the site for the dam is suitable and the plans adequate to insure the construction of a structure which will not be a menace to life or property. It is therefore recommended that the plans be approved and that a permit be issued, subject, however to the following terms and conditions:—

1 - 16" Steel supply main)

^{1.} That this permit does not give any property rights, either in real estate or material, nor any exclusive privileges; neither does it authorize any injury to private property nor intasion of private rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations; nor does it waive the obtaining of Federal assent, when necessary.

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AREA LOCATION

GREAT NOTCH DAM

JENNY-LEEDSHILL JANUARY 1979

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